

This expressed juice of green walnut shells diluted with water is used for dyeing blonde hair a light brown.

A LITTLE SPIRITS of turpentine added to the water with which floors are washed will prevent the ravages of moths.

USE KEROSENE, or bath-brick, or powdered lime to scour iron, tin or copper; wash in hot suds and polish with dry whiting.

TO REMOVE SPOTS from furniture, four ounces of vinegar, two ounces of sweet oil, one ounce of turpentine. Mix and apply with a flannel cloth.

VARIOUS materials may be advantageously covered with rubber enamel, iron thus being protected from rust, glass and crockery from breaking, and wood rendered stronger and more ornamental. The encaustic material is applied in a plastic state to the foundation material, after which the whole article is submitted to a high degree of heat, the material's being thus firmly united and the enamelled surface obtained.

TAKE half a pound of the best ground coffee, put it into a saucepan containing three pints of water, and boil it down to one pint; boil the liquid, put it into another saucepan, well scoured, and boil it again. As it boils, add white sugar enough to give the consistency of sirup; take it from the fire, and when it is cool put into a bottle and seal. When traveling, if you wish a cup of good coffee, put two teaspoons of the sirup in an ordinary cup and pour boiling water upon it and it is ready for use.

MACARONI makes an excellent variety in the scarcity of vegetables, and should be much better known and more used by the masses here. It is the staple food of the common people in Italy, indeed, of most climes. It is made of strongly glutinous wheat flour, hence is flesh forming, while its starch supplies heat. It may be cooked tender in boiling water, seasoned with salt, and eaten with or even without cream sauce, or milk or butter. After boiling it can be put in a pudding dish, with about a quarter its weight of grated cheese sprinkled over it and lightly baked. The addition of this cheese makes this diet about equal to lean meat as a flesh-former.

A GOOD, respectable-looking husk mat, says a writer in the *Household*, is not an unsightly object, and I wish every housekeeper knew the use of one, for scrubbing and wiping of floors, the saving that they might have one. One husk basket and a boiler full of husks is sufficient to braid a large mat. If you have boys or girls, it will be just fun for them to braid one in the evening; but if, like myself, you have neither, it would pay you to take the time and do it yourself. Have ready a tea kettle full of hot water, and turn on to the boiler of husks. Begin a common three-strand braid, and as you bring over a strand place about three husks on, leaving the large ends of the husks up. When enough is braided for a mat, sew firmly with twine in any shape you choose—long, round or oval. Then sprinkle warm water on upper side. Run a fork through the husks, splitting the ends into little, curly fibers; then with the same fork pull off evenly. The mat be done in one evening by a good worker. I braided enough in the fall to last me the year round.

"Live and Let Live."

After a young man has been employed for years by a business firm, or is in the laborious work of the farm, commencing perhaps, at the very lowest round of the ladder, and by diligence, faithfulness and a watchful regard for his employer's interests, has become a thorough master of the business, it is not strange that he should, as the say is, "branch out for himself," and utilize the knowledge he has acquired in his schooling for his own advancement and benefit. And in this laudable undertaking it would seem, though his late employers should deem it a pleasure, not to say duty, to help him, if not with substantial financial aid with good wishes and the influence of kind words and recommendations. While there are many instances of this kind, there are also many where the reverse of this is practiced, and the late honest, capable, faithful employee, when taken the responsibilities of business upon himself, is the subject of ungenerous and unjust criticism, because he comes into honorable competition with his employer.

The world is large enough for all, and no one man, or set of men, can possibly have a monopoly upon any branch of business, or monopolize all the chances for conducting an honorable calling, whether it be publishing a newspaper or selling ponies. What do we require a knowledge of business for? Why are some of the best years of our lives passed in the employ of others, except to educate us so that we may be capable, some day, of assuming charge ourselves, and fitting us to take the place of those whose active life must sooner or later be brought to a close? "Live and let live," and when, by the aid of those who have labored long and earnestly for you, a competency has been secured, and you have a full share of this world's goods, do not be a sordid, mean and unmanly as to throw obstacles in the way of the success of the young man who was once in your employ. Give the boys a chance.

Mica Masks.

A well-known German manufacturer of mica wares, Herr Raphael of Breslau, now makes mica masks for the face, which are quite transparent, very light and easily adjusted by heat or by acids. A few efforts of good protection to all working men are liable to be injured by dust, or noxious vapors, all workers with fire, metal and glass, masons, stone-masons, etc., in all kinds of grinding and in picking work the flying fragments rebound from the arched mica plates of the mask without injuring them. These plates are fixed in a metal frame, which is well isolated by means of asbestos, so as not to be attacked by heat or acid. These masks allow the turning of the eye in any direction, and, as against mica spectacles, they afford the advantage of protection to the whole face. In certain cases the neck and shoulders may also be guarded by a sheet of cloth impregnated with fire-proof material, or by asbestos sheet attached to the mask. The interval between the mica and the eyes allows of workmen who have poor eyes

light wearing spectacles, and of workmen in fire or in melting operations wearing colored glass spectacles under the mask without fear of breakage of the mask, this being such a bad conductor of heat. Where the mask has to be worn long, it is found desirable to add a caoutchouc tube with mouth-piece for admission of fresh air; the tube passes out to the shoulders, where its funnel-shaped end (sometimes holding a moistened sponge) is supported. The mask has a sort of cap attached to it for fixture on the head.—*London Times.*

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon, Wiler, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

"Deacon, Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctors' bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep the sick the same time."

"Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

Apparatus by Which the Interior of Man's Stomach can be Viewed.

Physicians have long been in possession of instruments—commonly small mirrors—designed to assist them in getting a look at the interior parts of the human body, such as the back part of the mouth, the throat, the inner ear, etc. The dentist's mirror, for example, a flexible joint, is familiar to all. But it has long been desirable to penetrate to the stomach of a patient afflicted with gastric troubles and see by actual inspection what is its condition. Thus may often be gained during the life of a man the valuable information obtained at present by post-mortem examination for the moribund patient, and what has hitherto served too late to gratify the curiosity of the doctor may now go to saving the life of his patient. Herr Leiter, who means to diagnose the condition of the stomach by sight rather than by guessing, has long been wanted, and Herr Leiter, of Vienna, has patented an instrument designed to supply the want. The gastro-scope, says an exchange, is an electric lantern and mirror combined, which, fixed upon the end of a flexible tube, is inserted bodily into the stomach, being passed down the throat of the patient with its equipment of wires for producing the electric light. The lantern is a small, hollow glass globe containing the platinum coil which, when heated by a current of electricity, is to produce the illumination of the interior of the stomach. It is made double, so that no heat can be communicated to the stomach, and to make it the more sure, the space between the inner and outer globe is kept supplied with a current of cold water by means of two small India rubber tubes inclosed in the main tube. The tissues of the human body are comparatively translucent, and when the current of electricity is turned on the internal organization, it is said, becomes distinctly visible. The experiment of illuminating the interior of fish has often been performed by amateur electricians, the straight lines and simple structure of the fish facilitating the introduction of the apparatus. What is really novel, therefore, in Herr Leiter's apparatus remains to be described. It is the addition he makes of a series of mirrors and lenses by means of which the light coming from the illuminated stomach is sent back up the tube to which the lantern is attached, and, reaching the eye-piece outside the patient's body, is viewed by the surgeon. But a small portion of the surface of the stomach is thus brought into our view, it is true, but it is enough from which to make a diagnosis. If a broader field is desired to be covered it is done by revolving the lantern. By the agency of a little notched wheel with teeth playing into a ring in the interior of the lantern, it is said, the whole lower part of the apparatus may be revolved without the necessity of withdrawing it from the stomach. Though but little known as yet, this instrument has been put, it is said, to the test of practical use, and we can scarcely doubt that it will soon come to form a recognized part of the stock of instrument in the hands of every surgeon. Happily for Herr Leiter's invention, its introduction into general use has been rendered possible by M. Faur's secondary battery for restoring electricity. Without the latter the gastro-scope could have but limited use, since to obtain the high degree of light required, a very strong galvanic battery would have been needed, and such battery few physicians possess and care to bother with. As it is, one large Faur's cell, which the physician can readily carry with him in his tuggie, is all that is needed for intro-gastric diagnosis.

The Leading-Strings Fallacy.

From the moment a child is born he is treated on the principle that all his instincts are essentially wrong, that nature must be thwarted and contracted in every possible way. He is strapped up in a contrivance that he would be glad to exchange for a straight jacket, kept for hours in a position that prevents him from moving any limb of his body. His first attempts at locomotion are checked; he is put in leading-strings, he is carefully guarded from the outdoor world, from the air that would invigorate his lungs, from the sports that would develop his muscles. Hence the peculiar awkwardness and sickness of the young aristocrats. Few people have no time to imitate the absurdities of their wealthy neighbors and their children profit by what the model nurse would undoubtedly call neglect. Indian babies are still better off. They are fed on bull-beef and kicked around like young dogs; but they are not awfully, they are not caressed and not doted with pussies; they crawl around naked and soon learn to keep out of the way; they are happy, they never cry. If we would treat our youngsters in the same way, only substituting kisses and bread for kials and beef, they would be as happy as kids in a clover-field, and, moreover, they would afterward be hardier and stronger.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

The assessed value of the property of the Chinese in California is estimated at \$1,500,000.

Tar King of Denmark is truly a paternal monarch. Finding that during the recent severe weather the royal foot guards were suffering greatly from cold and coughs, this good old gentleman ordered a supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for them, and now the sentries are happy.

A Teaching Story.

Calamity is the name of a man who lives at the gold camp of Cummins City. He has another name, but nobody seems to know what it is. It has been torn off the wrappers somehow, and so the boys call him Calamity. He is a man of singular mind and eccentric construction. The most noticeable feature about Calamity is his superstitious dread of muscular activity. Some people will not tackle any kind of business enterprise on Friday. Calamity is even more the victim of vague superstition, and has a dread of beginning work on any day of the week, for fear that some disaster should befall him.

Last spring he had a little domestic trouble, and his wife made complaints that Calamity had worn out an old long-handled shovel on her, trying to convince her about some abstruse theory of his. The testimony seemed rather against Calamity, and the miners told him that as soon as they got over the rough winter, and had the leisure, they would have to hang him. They hoped he would take advantage of the hurry of business and go away, because they did not want to hang him so early in the season. But Calamity did not go away. He stayed because it was easier to stay than to go. He did not, of course, pine for the notoriety of being the first man hung in the camp, but rather than pull up stakes and move away from a place where there are so many pleasant associations, he concluded to stay and meet death calmly, in whatever form it might come.

One evening, after the work of the day was done and the boys had eaten their suppers, one of them suggested that it would be a good time to hang Calamity. So they got things in shape and went down to the big Laramie bridge. Calamity was with them. They got things all ready for the exercises to begin, and then asked the victim if he had anything to say.

He loosened the rope around his neck a little with one hand so that he could speak with more freedom, and holding his pantaloons with the other, said:

"Gentlemen of the convention, I call you to witness that this public demonstration toward me is entirely unsought on my part. I have never courted notoriety. Plugging along in comparative obscurity is good enough for me. This is the first time I have ever addressed an audience. That is why I am embarrassed and ill at ease. You have brought me here to hang me because I seemed harsh and severe with my wife. You have entered the hallowed presence of my home-life, and assumed the prerogative of subverting my household discipline. It is well. I do not care to live, so long as my authority is questioned. You have already changed my submissive wife into an arrogant, self-reliant woman. Yesterday I told her to go out and grease the wagon, and she straightened up to her full height and told me to go and grease it myself. I have always been kind and thoughtful to her. When I had to go to the gulch in the winter after firewood, she sat alone in the cabin, through the long hours. I could name other instances of unselfishness on my part, but I will not take your time. She uses my smoking tobacco, and kicks my vertebrae up into my hat on the most unlooked for occasions. She does not love me any more, and life to me is only a hollow mockery. Death, with its wide waste of eternal calm and its shoreless sea of rest, is a glad relief to me. I go, but I leave in your midst a skittish and able-bodied woman, who will make Rome howl. I bequeath her to this camp. She is yours, gentlemen. She is all I have to give, but in giving her to you I feel that my untimely death will always be looked upon in this gulch as a dire calamity. The day will come when you will look back upon this awful night and wish that I was alive again, but it will be too late. I will be away. My soul will be in a land where domestic infidelity and cold feet can never enter. Bury me at the foot of Vinegar Hill, where the sagehens and the fuzzy bumblebees may gambol over my lovely grave."

When Calamity had finished, an impromptu caucus was held. When it was adjourned, Calamity went home to his cabin to surprise his wife.

She has not yet fully recovered from her surprise.

"ACCEPT OUR GRATITUDE"

DR. R. V. FURBER, Buffalo, N. E.: *Dear Sir:*—Your wonderful blood tonic has saved my life. I have been ill for two years' standing. Please accept our gratitude. Yours truly,
HENRY WHITEHO, Boston, Mass.

Wounds of the Heart.

It is generally supposed that wounds of the heart kill immediately, and a correspondent has sent to use a stag's heart with the left auricle practically annihilated and the upper half the left ventricle torn completely through by a bullet; so that three fingers can be readily passed through the wound into the cavity. Notwithstanding the extent of the injury, "the stag can about sixty yards, the first ten yards up hill." The fact is that wounds of the heart are but seldom immediately fatal, if ever so. We know of no case of absolutely instantaneous death from a wound of the heart, in any part or however extensive. The experience in the battle-field corresponds with that of the sportsman, who never saw a deer shot through the heart that did not run some distance. Wounds of the apex kill comparatively slowly, in from one hour upward; and is one case mentioned by John Bell, in which the apex was completely severed from the rest of the organ by a sword cut, the man lived twelve hours. Indeed, out of twenty-nine collected cases of injury to the heart, only two were fatal within forty-eight hours, and in the others death resulted in periods varying from four to twenty-eight days. Recovery may take place even when the wound is extensive, for a bullet has been found imbedded in the substance of the heart after a lapse of six years from the date of the injury, the patient having died from a disease of an organ in no way connected with the lesion. Some little time elapses before the blood wholly escapes from or fails to enter the cavities, and the walls continue to contract and propel some of it into the vessels for a much longer period than is usually thought to be the case.—*Lancet.*

A Poor Opinion.

When a man's wife dies, and the editor of the local paper prints an obituary which wind up with the words,

The young husband has met with a
the which can never be replaced," by
they may appreciate the goodling words at
the time, but about a week after marry-
ing his second wife he must have a very
poor opinion of the prophesying power
of the editor.—Norristown Herald.

Dr. FRENCH'S "Furore Prescription" is not
extorted as a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills
a singleness of purpose, being a potent
remedy in those chronic weaknesses peculiar to
women. P. T. French's pamphlet
treatise on Diseases Peculiar to Women, 95
pages, worth three stamps. Address WORLD'S
DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.

Preserving Wood Against Decay.

It has long been known that wood set
in mortar is preserved against decay, and
many stories have been told of the last-
ing qualities of wood which have come
in contact with this substance. A naval
journal stated recently that a lime-laden
coasting schooner of unseasoned Maine
timber, which went ashore and bilged
40 years ago, was raised some time after
and is still in service; and an English
paper gives the history of a platform of
mine planks which have been used suc-
cessfully by father, son and grandson for
mixing mortar, was then thrown aside,
and allowed to be overgrown with grass,
but when brought to light again sixty
years after, was found to be still in a
state of preservation. Strangely no
systematic attempts to utilize this knowl-
edge has hitherto been made, and now
a method based on this principle has
been devised in France, and is simple,
cheap, requiring no special apparatus,
and also effective. The plan is to pile
the planks in a tank and to put over all
a layer of quicklime, which is gradually
saturated with water. The time required
depends, of course, on the thickness of
the wood. Timber for mines will be
thoroughly impregnated in about a week.
The material is said to acquire remark-
able consistency and hardness after this process.

SOPHIA, sentimentally: "I dearly love
to listen to the ticking of a clock. It
seems to me that a clock has a language
of its own." Mr. Smart: "Yes, Sophia,
the clock has the language—you might say
a dialect."

DR. FRENCH'S "Pellets"—little liver pills (en-
gum-coated)—purify the blood, speedily correct
all disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels.
By druggists.

"Don't Know Half Their Value."
"They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and
Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a
half-bottle left which I used for my two little
girls, who were fretful and nervous, and could
not be cured. I would have lost both of them
one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters."
"They did nothing so much good I continued their
use until they were cured. That is why I say
you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters,
and do not recommend them high enough."
—B. ROEBUCK, N. Y. See other column.—
American Rural Home.

Hns Everything Failed You?
Then try Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

THOUSANDS of ladies have found sudden
relief from all their woes by the use of Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

KIDNEY-WATER effectively acts at the same
time on kidneys, liver and bowels.

On Thirty Days' Trial.
The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.,
send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Elec-
tric Appliances to doctors and physicians, and to
any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost
Potency and kindred troubles, guaranteeing
complete restoration of vigor and manhood.
Address us above without delay.
If no risk is incurred, see thirty days'
trial is allowed.

DR. WHEELER'S Teething Syrup has never
failed to give immediate relief when used in
cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infant or
pain in the stomach. Mothers, when your
little darlings are suffering from these or kindred
causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial.
You will surely be pleased with the charming
effect. Be sure to try Dr. Wheeler's Teething
Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents
per bottle.

INDOLENCE, dyspepsia, nervous prostration
and all forms of general debility relieved by
taking MENHAN'S PEPTONIZED DEER TONGUE,
the only preparation of beef containing its entire
nutritious properties. It contains blood-mak-
ing elements, and stimulates the system, and
is invaluable in all cases of indigestion, whether
the result of exhaustion, nervous prostra-
tion, overwork or acute disease, particularly
if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Cas-
well, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

For Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint
and all bilious derangements of the blood, there
is no remedy so sure and safe as ELVERT'S Day-
light Liver Pills. They stand unrivaled in re-
moving bile, toning the stomach and in giving
healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

HE, YE BALDHEADS!—There is just one way,
and no more, by which you may be cured—
use CANNON'S dandruff ointment of petroleum.
It will positively produce new hair; there is no
substitute for this marvelous petroleum hair
restorer.

TWO THOUSAND prominent citizens of Chi-
cago are wearing the Magnetic Insoles. See
advertisement.

This sales of the FRASER AISE GRASSES are con-
stantly increasing, thus testifying that the
public thoroughly appreciate its good qualities.

For Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use
Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liment, sold by
all druggists.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.
William G. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., writes:
In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, fol-
lowed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh,
and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to
Cambridge, a colored charity hospital, where I lay for
nearly a half year. At one time a nurse went around
that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of
DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALZAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got
a bottle, which, to my surprise, I commenced to feel bet-
ter, and, under its use, I felt better than, for three years past. I
write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs
will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALZAM, and be cured. I can pos-
itively say it has done more good than all the other medi-
cines I have taken since my sickness.

DEBILIS
SYMP
D R. HUNTER, 100 State St., Chicago, treats man-
ually Parrot and Lung Disease by Inhalation.
STEAMSHIP AGENTS should send for a copy
of **THE NEW SHIPPING GUIDE**, containing all
information about European Steamship Lines. Ad-
dress **W. HILLMAN, 120 Nassau Street, New York.**

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